Mrs. M.E.Tilly
62 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

The Petal Paper

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1957 SINGLE COPY TEN CENTS VOL. 4, NUMBER 41

East Side

By P. D.

Earlier this year Al Vorspan did a feature for The Reporter magazine, which had to do with this paper, making it appear as if the editor had average intelligence. As a result of Al's article I received a letter from Tim Seldes, a senior editor for Doubleday & Company. While in New York recently I saw Tim Seldes one afternoon for about forty-five minutes.

We sat and talked for awhile. I told him of a book I had in mind, which would have to do with the lack of independence of newspapers in this country; in turn, what with the lack of independence, the very foundation of complete and total freedom of the press was near lost. The lack of freedom exercised results in a funeral for freedom, said I to Tim.

He sat for awhile looking at me; finally, he said, "You remind me of someone." After a short pause, he continued, "It's my uncle George."

Most politely I inquired, "And which jail is he in?"

"None now," said Tim, "but he has been."

Later, while a guest in the home of Joe Barnes, I plundered his library and found a book by George Seldes, "Lords Of The Press." My time was limited, but I got a taste of George

Letters

Boston, Mass.
August 20, 1957

Dear Mr. East:

I have the August 8th issue of your paper and note your referring to the NCCJ and Brotherhood Week, and very frankly, I happen to be one of those who do not believe in Brotherhood Week or Weeks.

I believe that we should be practicing brotherhood 52 weeks in the year, 365 days of the year, and that it should not be necessary to remind people about brotherhood. That should be part of our makeup.

I thought I would just drop you a note with my feelings.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
Kivie Kaplan.

Aubrey Williams, Senator Johnson Exchange Letters

New Orleans, La. — Two conflicting views of the jury trail issue were brought into sharp focus by an exchange of letters between Southerners Aubrey W.

A Matter Of Curiousity —

Where Do The Sinners Go?

For a number of years we had what amounted to a hobby; defensively, we contend it was not morbidity, but was, rather, a wholesome curiousity in matters literary.

We visited cemetaries for the purpose of reading epitaphs. It was interesting, and most enlightening, to say the least. As a matter of fact, it was educational all the way around.

Not being of a scholastic bend, we have not read up on the history of epitaphs, the origin, etc.

But graveyards we have visited . . . all along the Eastern Seaboard, and here in the South. Also, every now and again, we run into various epitaphs printed in magazines, and newspapers. One, and this we did not see, but read, went like this:

Ma loved Pa.
Pa loved wimmin.
Ma caught Pa
With two in swimmin'.
Here lies Pa.

At any rate, practicaly all epitaphs reveal the fact that the deceased was a kindly and saintly person, that their faults were few, that their lives were devoted to serving mankind, in short, that they were just going straight to Heaven.

In all the cemeteries we've visited we have yet to find an inscription that would indicate a person just

Earlier this year Al Vorspan did a feature for The Reporter magazine, which had to do with this paper, making it appear as if the editor had average intelligence. As a result of Al's article I received a letter from Tim Seldes, a senior editor for Doubleday & Company. While in New York recently I saw Tim Seldes one afternoon for about forty-five minutes.

We sat and talked for awhile. I told him of a book I had in mind, which would have to do with the lack of independence of newspapers in this country; in turn, what with the lack of independence, the very foundation of complete and total freedom of the press was near lost. The lack of freedom exercised results in a funeral for freedom, said I to Tim.

He sat for awhile looking at me; finally, he said, "You remind me of someone." After a short pause, he continued, "It's my uncle George."

Most politely I inquired, "And which jail is he in?"

"None now," said Tim, "but he has been."

Later, while a guest in the home of Joe Barnes, I plundered his library and found a book by George Seldes, "Lords Of The Press." My time was limited, but I got a taste of George Seldes, and found it to my liking. Upon returning home, I ordered the book from the publisher, only to learn it was out of print. I related this information to Tim, and he was most kind in sending me a copy of the book.

After reading the book, I'm not so sure that Tim was joking about his uncle George having been in jail. As a matter of fact, the amazing thing is that George Seldes isn't still in jail! You see, the man wrote an honest and truthful book or, at least, truthful and honest as he was capable of making it. And George Seldes is a capable man.

I suppose I should make some sort of excuse for having been ninteen years in discovering such a man as George Seldes. But, the fact is, at the time "Lords Of The Press" was printed I was a senior in high school, and I had only one concern, that being how to get out of the place. After getting out, and spending a few months in college, my interest turned to America's highly favored past-time, that being how to make a buck, first and foremost. (I'm not immune to it now. Please don't misunderstand me on that point.)

"Lords Of The Press" pretty well does what I had wanted to do by way of a book on the subject of newspapers. And while I was figuring to do a little preaching in my effort, Mr. Seldes presented facts and figures in his work. And I know they are facts, else he'd have still been in court defending libel suits.

Mr. Seldes writes me: "Only twice in my 48 years of writing — newspapers, reporting, journalism, books — have I been threatened with libel suits, but I have never been sued."

The book is 408 pages, and I wish I could print the entire work in this paper; however, that being impossible, the next best thing to do is get a copy from the library to read. It is my sincere opinion that the effort would be worthwhile.

There is so much excellent work in the book until it's difficult to decide just what excerpts would be the best to pass along. Perhaps the most radical part of the entire book is a chapter titled "Ten Tests For A Free Press." And if you don't think this radical, just read it, keeping in mind that newspapers are big business nowadays and are in business for the expressed purpose of making a buck, that above all, in most every case. Wrote Mr. Seldes:

1. Give equal space to the political parties.
2. Give some space to minority parties, at least space relative to their strength. (These two tests will put the majority of our press, which styles itself independent, on the spot.)
3. Publish the Federal Trade Commission reports. (These reports are not enough, but they do expose many of our greatest manufacturers of food, drink, clothing, tobacco, milk, etc., as fraudulent.)
4. Tell the truth about cigarettes and automobiles, the two largest advertisers.
5. Give the consumer a square deal. (Publish the same reports on consumers' goods which only the liberal and left weeklies publish nowadays.)
6. Reject organized pressure. (Inform the American Legion, the Catholic Church organization, the business and advertising

(Continued On Page 2)

in the year, 365 days of the year, and that it should not be necessary to remind people about brotherhood. That should be part of our makeup.

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New Orleans, La. — Two conflicting views of the jury trail issue were brought into sharp focus by an exchange of letters between Southerners, Aubrey W. Williams of Montgomery, Alabama, President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc; and Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Majority Leader of the Senate.

Mr. William said that a civil rights law must "prove itself in actual local situations — you can pass civil rights bills (with jury trial amendments) until you are blue in the face and you will not help Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama get the right to vote".

Senator Johnson, on the other hand, said that he did not believe "the jury trial and the right to vote are incompatable — I cannot find it in my conscience to juggle with the concept of equity in order to bypass one of the fundamental concepts of our liberties."

The two letters setting forth these opposing views follow:

"Dear Aubrey:

"We have been friends for many years. On the basis of that friendship, I am presuming to tell you frankly that I believe you are working yourself into an untenable position...

"It is a simple matter to take hard and fast positions on essentially complicated questions. Certainly, there will be many — on both sides of the issue — who will be tempted to do so for reasons altogether unrelated to personal advantage. I do not believe you belong in that category.

"There are honest and sincere men whose devotion to the 'civil rights cause' cannot be questioned, who are struggling to resolve the intricacies of the issue. They include men of the calibre of Senator Clark of Pennsylvania, Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Senator Kefauver of Tennessee. All of them have grave doubts as to the wisdom of abolishing trial by jury through the use of a legal subterfuge.

"Aubrey, I tell you quite frankly that I cannot find it in my conscience to juggle with the concept of equity in order to bypass one of the fundamental

(Continued on Page 2)

on the history of epitaphs, the origin, etc.

But graveyards we have visited . . . all along the Eastern Seaboard, and here in the South. Also, every now and again, we run into various epitaphs printed in magazines, and newspapers. One, and this we did not see, but read, went like this:

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At any rate, practicaly all epitaphs reveal the fact that the deceased was a kindly and saintly person, that their faults were few, that their lives were devoted to serving mankind, in short, that they were just going straight to Heaven.

In all the cemeteries we've visited we have yet to find an inscription that would indicate a person just might have been a sinner of some sort.

And , in all sincerity, we ask: Where the hell do the sinners go?

Mr. Warren —
The Justice In The Brown Suit

Mr. Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, attended a recent lawyer's conflab in England.

There was some dignified affair at which the Chief Justice was seated on stage with a group of gents, all of which were dressed in striped pants and frock coats. That is, all were so clad, except Justice Warren, who appeared in a brown suit.

Now, this seems to have upset some of the more delicate members of the audience. Said one lady, named Mrs. F. Brewster Wickersham, "If the man didn't know any better, someone should have told him."

Well, maybe so.

As for us, we go along with Mr. Warren. There is entirely too much pseudo-everything in this world, and a person who does what he wants to do is a person after our own heart. Was it not the Kittycat Bird who said, "Whoever you are, be sure it is you."

We think Justice Warren was just being Justice Warren, and with that we have no choice but to agree.

What we would like to have heard about as being true would have been for Mr. Warren, at the conclusion of the program, to have patted the lady on the fanny and said, "Well, babe, let's go outside and get a short beer."

Like the Kittycat Bird said: "Whoever you are, be sure it is you."

Somehow that seems too much for most of us. Wouldn't you say?

Not Only A Word For It, But —
The Greeks Had The Answer

A long time ago we stumbled by accident onto the fact that over two thousand years ago there lived a couple of fellows in ancient Greece, one a Mr. Socrates, the other a Mr. Plato.

They interested us, but, unfortunately, not to the point that we were fired to work at learning much about them. However, we suspect that those people of ancient Greece

(Continued On Page 2)

East Side . . .

organizations, and all other sacred cows, bulls and elephants of journalism, they will no longer influence the news. If all publishers in any one town agree on this, no losses can follow.)

7. Publish the labor news. Give labor a square deal. (Everyone admits that the press has fallen down worse in the labor field than elsewhere.)

8. Throw Mr. Hearst out. (The Associated Press accused Hearst of theft of the news. It won its case. But it did not throw him out. Neither did the A.N.P.A. No press organization can make any ethical claims so long as it has a Hearst around.)

9. Stop defending child labor because of the few dollars you save on newsboys.

10. Print both sides of a controversy. (No paper can claim to be free if it refuses to publish both sides.)

Mr. Seldes contends, and I concur, "that if a newspaper announces itself as a Republican sheet and wants to publish nothing but Republican party news, that is fair and honest, but few newspapers so announce themselves."

In addition to the ten tests printed above, a footnote was added which listed:

I. Defend public welfare instead of public utilities.

2. Publish the facts about radicals, "Reds," etc., without Red-baiting.

3. Discover the co-operative movement in America.

4. Run the advertisements of Consumers Union.

5. Stop publishing letters which agree with editorial policy only.

In the first list of tests, number 8 interested me. In his letter to me, Mr. Seldes stated that he was maliciously and criminally libeled by such persons as Fulton Lewis, Jr., George Sokolsky, the Hearst dailies, Reader's Digest, Collier's, etc. He did not sue, he said.

I would like to inject this note right here and now, I don't know anything about the Consumers Union, do please don't write that I've shown my Commie hand again. Who knows? Perhaps the Federal Trade Commission is Commie as hell. I'm sure it is to anyone who disagrees with any report they might make.

George Seldes is one man I admire, radical as he is. Frankly, I've read better writing than that in "Lord Of The Press", but I've not read any more honest and forthright by any newspaperman.

Generally speaking, I wouldn't drive down to Main Street, Hattiesburg, Miss. to witness the Second Coming, but I hope George Seldes is around when I get rich, because he is one man I'd travel to Vermont to meet. (Living in Vermont, he just could be a Rpeublican. Maybe I'd better have another look at his book before I make any further statements about him. I say that, being a good Dixiecrat. It's just fair, you know.)

Those Greeks . . .

grounds that the Greeks failed to survive, we would like to make clear that we today are more intelligent than they were.

All you have to do is just ask any one of us. We'll give you our word for it. We have a word for it, too, you know.

Information On Social Security

By Luther N. Davis

On June 5, 1954, Richard Cook seemed to be in his usual robust health. The 54-year-old mill worker put in his customary shift at the plywood plant, and was in good spirits when he went to bed.

On the morning of June*, he failed to come downstairs for breakfast. His wife found him crumpled on the floor beside the bed, victim of a sudden cerebral thrombosis, commonly known as a "stroke."

For the past two and a half years, Richard Cook has been unable to utter a word. He sits part of each day in a wheelchair, but he cannot move the chair in a straight line, because one side of his body is completely paralyzed. He can feed himself with his left hand; it's a slow process, but time is one thing that Richard Cook doesn't lack. His doctors say there is less than a 50-50 chance that he will ever be able to speak or walk, and almost no chance that he will be able to work again. However, he may live for a good many years.

Since the illness began, Mr. and Mrs. Cook have lived on their savings, plus a little income from a house they rent. He has not been eligible for any disability payments from the Federal or State governments.

Richard Cook will be one of the first to qualify for the new Social Security benefits for disabled people over the age of 50, which start in July of 1957. His

Letters . . .

concepts of our liberties. Furthermore, I cannot agree with you that we must do so in order to secure an effective guarantee of voting rights. I do not believe that the jury trial and the right to vote are incompatible, and, speaking again as a friend who wishes you well, I believe if you examine all of the facts carefully you will come to the same conclusion."

Sincerely,
(S) Lyndon B. Johnson

"Dear Lyndon:

"... I have read carefully everything you wrote and I can see how you justify your position on basis that you will at least get something, and I am not finding fault with you, however I just do not think you are thinking the thing thru to the actual local situations where any civil rights law would have to prove itself.

"Lets take a given sitation; suppose here in Montgomery a judge should order the registrans to stop their currently diliatory tactics and proceed to registar Negroes with reasonable dispatch and proper consideration for their convenience, as they now do in the case of any white person who applies. And suppose the judge finding at a later date that the registrans had not obeyed his order but were continuing their delaying and obstructing tactics and proceed to find them in contempt, now what I would like to ask is, would such registrars be able under your amendment to demand and be entitled to have a jury trial? If they would, then you can pass civil rights bills until you are blue in the face and you will not help Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama get the right to vote.

"Lyndon, my dear fellow, lets don't kid ourselves, this 'jury trial' idea is sprung as a deleting move. No Southern State has ever had such, it is only now as our good friends from these deep South states see this thing coming down on them that they spring this. It was a clever stratagem but it should be seen for what it is and disowned and fought for that reason.

"With warm personal regards,"
Sincerely,
(S) Aubrey W. Williams

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Please don't waste our time unless you have the necessary capital and are sincerely interested in expanding — we finance expansion — if fully qualified and able to take over at once write briefly about yourself and include phone number for personal interview.

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7307 Olive Street Road
University City 5, Mo.

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Those Greeks . . .

were all State's-Righters; as nearly as we can learn the first one was a man of Athens, a statesman and lawgiver, named Mr. Solon.

Well, actually, the Greeks were City-Righters, not States, but only because they didn't have states, just cities.

We content that not only did the Greeks have a word for it, but they actually had the answer to a problem with which we today are faced.

As we said, they had City-Rights. Theirs was a City-State, or nation. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison and others tried to eliminate the "City" idea by forming a group of States, supporting a central government. A unity of states was to be desired over a group of separate states, so the 1776 boys figured. But we 1957 boys don't seem to see it that way.

We go along with the old Greeks. Separate, independent, uncommitted states is the answer we are seeking today.

Why, just think if we had an independent state we could have a corps of border patrolmen, a passport bureau, a customs bureau, a balanced budget . . . well, just name it! By an independent state, such as we have in mind, we could create additional jobs for our people.

As an independent state, we would have complete control of the Mississippi river. We could collect tax from every state which is served by river traffic, else we'd not let the boats use our river and we'd soon starve out those states which wouldn't pay us.

Anyone wanting to do business with us would have to submit to our way of life, else we wouldn't sell them anything. Louisiana sells liquor to Mississippians. We could make them stop, unless they kicked in our share of the money. If they didn't comply with our wishes, we could declare war on them. What's more, we could stop them from using our river from now on.

Now, as to Yankee states which are always sticking their noses into our affairs, we could form an alliance with a state like Iowa and stop letting them have corn to make liquor from. That's just one single item; there must be hundreds we could cut off by treaties with other states. We'd have 'em then, by golly.

We have no desire to outline another "Republic", but from what we've mentioned you can see what we have in mind, having taken our "State-State" from the Greek "City-State."

To those who would cirticize our proposed state on the

of this body is completely paralyzed. He can feed himself with his left hand; it's a slow process, but time is one thing that Richard Cook doesn't lack. His doctors say there is less than a 50-50 chance that he will ever be able to speak or walk, and almost no chance that he will be able to work again. However, he may live for a good many years.

Since the illness began, Mr. and Mrs. Cook have lived on their savings, plus a little income from a house they rent. He has not been eligible for any disability payments from the Federal or State governments.

Richard Cook will be one of the first to qualify for the new Social Security benefits for disabled people over the age of 50, which start in July of 1957. His application is already in, backed by reports from his doctors describing his condition.

Starting in July, Mr. Cook will receive $98.50 a month, based on his earnings of $3600 a year up to the time he had his stroke. After Mr. Cook is 65 and his wife 62, she can receive an additional $37.00 a month based on her husband's Social Security Account; or if she wishes to defer her payments until she is 65, she will get $49.30 a month.

If the disability provisions of the Social Security law had not been enacted, no payment could have been made to Mr. Cook until 1965, when he reached age 65. And his years of disability would have "diluted" his Social Security benefits, so the payments at that time would have been considerably smaller.

For additional information about the new Social Security provisions for disabled workers, ask your local Social Security office for a free booklet. The office for this area is located in the Carpenters' Building, Hattiesburg, Miss.

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES

The launching of the first man-made satellite early next year was predicted by the head of the satellite project in the National Academy of Sciences. The artificial moon will be fired into space for its globe-circling journey from the east coast of Florida.

HELP WANTED

Neat, Aggressive, Ambitious sales person to call on appointed clients in Forest County. Earnings in excess of $105.00 weekly. This is a year around job for the right person. We are not a fly by night organization. Must have car—Write full particulars to Garland McLemore, P. O. Box 2385, Jackson, Miss.

civil rights law would have to prove itself.

"Lets take a given sitation; suppose here in Montgomery a judge should order the registrans to stop their currently diliatory tactics and proceed to registar Negroes with reasonable dispatch and proper consideration for their convenience, as they now do in the case of any white person who applies. And suppose the judge finding at a later date that the registrans had not obeyed his order but were continuing their delaying and obstructing tactics and proceed to find them in contempt, now what I would like to ask is, would such registrars be able under your amendment to de-

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Going steady

Yes, now I enjoy steady income from my savings. And the high rate of return makes it doubly worthwhile. I'm a steady saver now!

You will be happily surprised at the way a savings account can give you the cash reserve you need when liberal and regular earnings keep it growing.

WHERE SHOULD I SAVE? Here's the answer—

Current Dividend 3½%

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110 Front St. Hattiesburg, Miss.

Time Is NOW To Start An Insured Savings Account

Watch On The POTOMAC

by
Robt. G. Spivack

THE RIGHT-TO-VOTE BILL—From inside The White House comes word that President Eisenhower is now firmly opposed to all talk of "compromise"—at least for now—on the civil rights bill.

According to the Capitol grapevine he is annoyed with the personal attacks made by several Southern lawmakers who insinuate that Mr. Eisenhower is none-too-bright, that Attorney General Brownell is leading him around by the nose and has sold him a bill of goods.

One of these attacks was made by normally good humored Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D.-N.C.) and the President reportedly did not like it one bit.

"I have repeatedly asserted during recent weeks that President Eisenhower would not favor the Civil Right... if he understood its provisions and implications," Ervin said the other day.

The Administration, according to the best informed sources, is prepared to make one "minor" concession to the South. It will seek to "clarify" language in the House-passed Celler bill. The clarification will aim to allay Dixie fears that federal troops will come marching down South to enforce the right-to-vote law and also the Supreme Court school integration decision.

Some Southern Senators have worked themselves into a frenzy on this issue. But, as Sen. Dirksen (R.-Ill.) pointed out, the President already has the power to call out the armed forces in the event of civil disobedience and has not shown the slightest inclination to do so during recent racial violence.

Ervin suggested that Dirksen put in an amendment restricting troops "to the use of bayonets and (that they) not be allowed to use nuclear weapons."

THE SOUTH'S "WHIPPING BOY"—Next to the words "Supreme Court" there is nothing that infuriates the Dixie Democrats these days like the name Herbert Brownell. They blame him for all their woes. They insist that for the first time there is a chance that even a filibuster won't prevent passage of a civil rights bill.

And they are right, at least in believing that the bill is Brownell's baby. There are lots of other Republicans who are taking bows for it, but the fact is that it was Brownell who persuaded the President, Vice President Nixon and Senate Republican Leader Knowland that this should be "civil rights year".

The liberal Democrats didn't need any persuading. Sens. Paul Douglas, Hubert Humphrey and House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler have been fighting this battle for years. But they couldn't get anywhere until Brownell became convinced that the Republicans ought to line up solidly behind it.

The Southerners claim their real argument with Brownell is not over the "right-to-vote" but with the ambiguous language in the bill which would give the Attorney General authority to intervene in school integration cases. He was questioned closely about this in hearings of the House Judiciary Committee.

He was asked how he would act if a Negro said he was entitled to attend an integrated school but was being denied that right by the authorities. "Would you initiate an injunction against the school board . . .?" a questioner wanted to know.

His reply did not reassure the Dixie Democrats.

"I don't want to mislead you," Brownell answered. "I am not trying to avoid answering your question. I have found in my own experience that it is very unwise to give answers to a hypothetical case of that kind because there are always special circumstances."

This is the answer that has the Southern lawmakers up in arms.

Rainfall in the Sahara Desert

Treated Sawdust New Cattle Diet

Cows may be eating sawdust instead of grain one of these days.

Reseach workers have yet to try the irradiated saw dust on cows, but agricultural chemists say it works out fine in laboratory test tubes. Cellulose, the sugar in sawdust, undergoes chemical change when exposed to high level beta and gamma atomic rays, then it is hoped the enzymes in bossy's digestive juices will be able to take over and convert the cellulose to usable body sugar, just as with grain.

As yet it is not known how much it would cost to treat the sawdust for bovine use.

The Great Kanawha and Elk Rivers merge at Charleston, W. Va.

U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

Congress has passed and President Eisenhower has signed a measure authorizing an increase to three and a fourth per cent on the interest paid on Series E and H federal Savings Bonds. A total of $41,000,000,000 in these bonds is now outstanding. The increase was made necessary by a slump in the buying of savings bonds, since the old 3 percent rate had lost its lure, as savings banks and other institutions offered to pay more.

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Over 20,000 Arthritic and Rheumatic Sufferers have taken this Medicine since it has been on the market. It is inexpensive, can be taken in the home. For Free Information give name and address to P.O. Box 2535, Tulsa, Oklahoma. —ADV.

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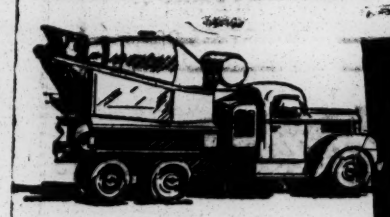

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WE DELIVER

Southeastern Materials Co.

question. I have found in my own experience that it is very unwise to give answers to a hypothetical case of that kind because there are always special circumstances."

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LOCAL CHURCH SERVICES

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH, JACKSON STREET, PETAL

Services begin with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m., Bill Barlow, Supt. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. by Rev. Justin Garrett, pastor. Baptist Training Union meets at 6:15 p.m. Mid-week Prayer meeting is held at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday. GA's meet after school on Mondays, and RA's meet before prayer meeting on Wednesdays. Song services are under the direction of O. U. Barlow, Mrs. Jack Fikes, pianist.

Church nursery open at all services.

PETAL METHODIST CHURCH, MAIN STREET, PETAL

Services begin with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m., W. C. Mathis, Superintendent.

Rev. J. P. Payne, Pastor, preaches at 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

WSCS meets at 2:00 p.m. on Mondays.

Mid-Week Prayer Meeting is held at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesdays. Choir practice follows prayer meeting.

Song services are under the direction of Mrs. B. L. Coulter; Mrs. D. H. Halliwell, Sr., Organist.

The public is cordially invited to attend. The nursery is open at all services.

GREEN'S CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH, OLD RICHTON ROAD, PETAL

Services begin at 9:45 a.m. with Sunday School, Robert Powell, Supt.

Q. C. Barrett, Pastor, preaches at 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

Prayer Meeting is 7:00 p.m. on Wednesdays . . . following prayer meeting all organizations meet . . . YWA's, GA's, RA's, WMU, Brotherhood, and Sunbeams.

Song services are under the direction of W. C. Rainey, Jr.; pianist is Miss Polly Morgan.

The public is extended a cordial invitation to attend services. Nursery is open at all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CENTRAL AVENUE, PETAL

Services begin with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m. Henry Hardy, Supt.

Rev. W. A. Richardson, Pastor, preaches at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Baptist Training Union m-ts at 6:30 p.m. Sundays.

Mid-Week Prayer meeting is held at 7:00 p.m. Wednesdays.

Song services are under the direction of Mr. Ford Parker; Mrs. J. M. Van Devender, pianist.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Nursery is open at all services.

PETAL-HARVEY BAPTIST CHURCH,

Services will begin with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m., Pat Rogers, Supt.

Rev. Sam W. Waggener, Pastor, preaches at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Training Union meets at 6:45 p.m., C. E. Richardson, Director.

Mid-Week Prayer meeting is held at 7:30 pm. Wednesdays at Richton Road and Harvey Mission prayer meeting is held 7:30 p.m. Thursdays.

Song services are under the direction of Mr. Charles Caulkin; Mrs. W. H. Clearman, Organist, and Mrs. Mazie Nell Smith, pianist.

The public is cordially invited to attend; the nursery is open at all services.

PETAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MAIN STREET, PETAL

Services begin at 10:00 a.m. with Sunday School, H. L. Norsworthy, Supt.

Evangelist Howard S. Williams preaches at 11.00 a.m.

Bible Class meets Sunday from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. Choir practice is held Wednesday nights at 7:30.

Song services are under the direction of Mrs. D. L. Priest; pianist is Miss Bernice Norsworthy.

A cordial invitation is extended the public to attend services each Sunday.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SUBSTITUTED TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND

Whereas, Molly R. Campbell, a widow, did for a valuable consideration, execute and deliver to E. C. Fishel, trustee, her deed of trust, dated November 6, 1951, conveying in trust the hereinafter described land to secure an indebtedness described therein, which said deed of trust appears of record in Book 149, at pages 347-48, of the deed of trusts records on file in the office of the chancery Clerk of Forrest County, Mississippi, and,

Whereas, the beneficiary in said deed of trust, did on the 27th day of July, 1957, by a writing on a margin of the record of said deed of trust, in Book 149, page 347, appoint the undersigned as substituted trustee in the place and stead of the trustee named therein, and,

Whereas, default having been made in the payments, conditioned in said deed of trust, and the default having existed for more than sixty days, and continuing to exist, and the beneficiary named therein, having requested the undersigned substituted trustee to foreclose the deed of trust, and sell the land described therein, for the purpose of paying and satisfying the indebtedness secured thereby, now:

Therefore, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me as substituted trustee, I hereby give public notice on the 30th day of August, 1957, at the East or the Front door of the Forrest County Courthouse, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, I will offer for sale and will sell within the hours prescribed by law, to the highest bidder for cash, the land described in said deed of trust as follows, to wit:

A part of Lot 1 of Block 105 of the Kamper and Whinnery subdivision No. 2, of the City of Hattiesburg, according to the official map or plat thereof on file in the office of the Chancery Clerk of said county, and being more particularly described as beginning at the intersection of the East line of Mobile Street with the North line of Fifth Street, and run East along the North line of Fifth Street fifty feet or to the center line of, said Lot 1, for a point of beginning for the parcel of land hereby conveyed, and run thence North ninety feet, thence East forty-five feet, thence South ninety feet, to Fifth Street, thence West along the North side of Fifth Street, to the point of beginning, being a strip of land fronting 45 feet on Fifth Street, and extending back between parallel lines, which run at right angles with Fifth Street a distance of 90 feet, with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

I believe the title to be good, but will sell only such title as is vested in me as substituted trustee.

Witness my signature this the 29th day of July, 1957.

WM. V. MURRY
Substituted Trustee
4t 8-8, 15, 22, 29

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND

Whereas, Molly R. Campbell, did for a valuable consideration, execute and deliver to William V. Murry, trustee, her deed of trust, dated November 6, 1951, conveying in trust the hereinafter described land to secure an indebtedness described therein, which said deed of trust appears of record in Book 149, at pages 345-46, of the deed of trusts records on file in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Forrest County, Mississippi, and,

Whereas, default having been made in the payments, conditioned in said deed of trust, and the default having existed for more than sixty days, and continuing to exist, and the beneficiary named therein, having requested the undersigned trustee to foreclose the deed of trust, and sell the land described therein, for the purpose of

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Farmers Are Urged To Visit Station For Information

This is the time of the year when farmers should make visits to experiment stations and study research work. There are a lot of things easier to study at the station than to read in a bulletin after the test is over.

One day on a station may be worth a lot of money to a farm program. The study of varieties, fertilization, management of pastures, feed production, etc., will help in farm programs.

There's a lot of chemical weed control results to study now. Recommendations are made on the basis of research. Permanent pastures and temporary pastures are generally on the station and being used by the station with the livestock.

Two of the things in crop production of interest at the station are varieties and rates of fertilizer used on different crops.

B-52 PRODUCTION

The Air Force has announced that production of the B-52 intercontinental jet bomber is to be slowed. It was stepped up last year during the Senate investigation of air power. Under the newly announced program, production of the huge, 8-jet bombers will be leveled off at the present rate of fifteen a month, instead of building up to the previously established peak of twenty a month. Delivery of the 603 bombers anticipated will be stretched out to 1959, or six months later than under previous plans.

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The Petal Paper

Entered as second class matter April 3, 1954, at the Post Office at Petal, Mississippi, under Act of March 3, 1879. Reentered at Pascagoula, Miss.

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P. D. EAST ..... Editor

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Book 149, at pages 345-46, of the deed of trusts records on file in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Forrest County, Mississippi, and,

Whereas, default having been made in the payments, conditioned in said deed of trust, and the default having existed for more than sixty days, and continuing to exist, and the beneficiary named therein, having requested the undersigned trustee to foreclose the deed of trust, and sell the land described therein, for the purpose of paying and satisfying the indebtedness secured thereby, now:

Therefore, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me as trustee, I hereby give public notice on the 30th day of August, 1957, at the East or the Front door of the Forrest County Courthouse, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, I will offer for sale and will sell within the hours prescribed by law, to the highest bidder for cash, the land described in said deed of trust as follows to wit:

A part of Lots 1 and 2 in Block 105 of the Kamper and Whinnery Subdivision No. 2 of the City of Hattiesburg according to the map or plat thereof on file in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Forrest County, Mississippi, being more particularly described as beginning at the intersection of the East line of Mobile Street and the North line of Fifth Street, the same being in the Southwest corner of Lot 1 in said Block 105, and run thence East 95 feet along the North margin of Fifth Street for apoint of beginning; thence North 90 feet; thence East 47 feet; thence South 90 feet to Fifth Street, thence West along the North margin of Fifth Street 47 feet to the point of beginning.

I believe the title to be good, but will sell only such title as is vested in me as trustee.

Witness my signature this the 29th day of July, 1957.

WM. V. MURRY, Trustee.
4t 8-8, 15, 22, 29

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

SUMMONS TO NON-RESIDENT AND UNKNOWN DEFENDANTS

TO: LOUISE W. MYERS, R. F. D. P. O/ Box 19, Peachtree, Alabama,

JOHN FARMER, If he be alive, to his heirs at law if he be dead,

JOHN DURANT, If he be alive, to his heirs at law if he be dead.

AND TO ALL PERSONS owning or claiming an interest in the land described herein:

You are hereby summoned to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Forrest, in said state, on the first Monday in September, 1957, to defend suit Number 18,531, in said court, wherein you are a defendant in suit to confirm title to the following land:

Commencing at the Southwest corner of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section Three (3), Township Four (4), North, Range Thirteen (13) West, Forrest County, Mississippi, and run thence East Five Hundred Fifty (550) yards, thence North One Thousand Seventy-one feet to and for a point of beginning. From this point of beginning run thence West 350 feet, thence run North 250 feet, more or less, to the south margin of Gussie Avenue, thence run in an easterly direction over and along the south margin of Gussie Avenue to a point directly north of the point of beginning, thence south to the point of beginning, less and except that part sold to Highway Department.

This the 30th day of July, 1957.

CLYDE W. EATERLING,
Chancery Clerk.

By Veneeda Irby, D. C.
(SEAL)
3t 8-8, 15, 22

station than to read in a bulletin after the test is over.

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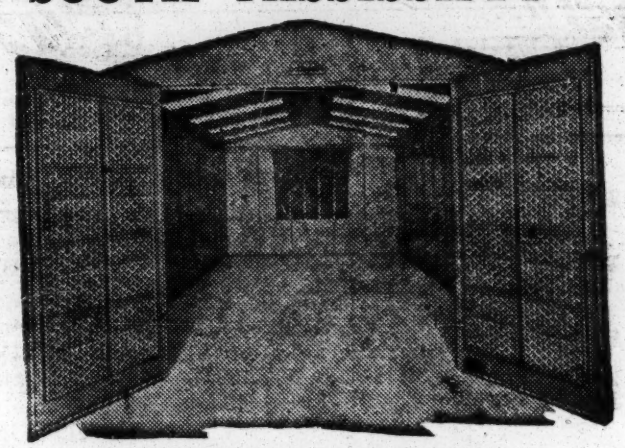

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